



BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1945

WILLIAM J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H. (St. And.).

DEWSBURY
The Stanley Press Ltd., 27, Bradford Road,
1946.



BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1945

WILLIAM J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H. (St. And.).

DEWSBURY
The Stanley Press Ltd., 27, Bradford Road,
1946.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1945.

The year has witnessed the end of the War and the first six months of peace. The Public Health Department will therefore no longer have to be concerned with matters of Civil Defence, but all its activities can be concentrated on its real purpose, namely, maintaining and improving the health of the inhabitants of Batley.

It seems a long time since the early days of the War when the work of the Department was of necessity almost entirely concerned with matters of Civil Defence. One event in the War stands out vividly in the memory of all Civil Defence workers and that was the Air Raid on Batley on 12th December, 1940, when one of the early incendiary bombs dropped by the enemy fell on the Ambulance Depot in Well Lane, and within a short time the Depot was completely destroyed by fire apart from the outer walls. A few months later a new Ambulance Depot was established at Lamplands House. The public of Batley owe a debt of gratitude to all Civil Defence workers, both volunteers and paid members, who carried on faithfully during the war years as members of First Aid Parties, Ambulance Workers and members of the First Aid Posts. In 1944 when it was obvious that Victory would come within the next twelve months at the longest, the Minister of Home Security in his wisdom decided to amalgamate the First Aid Parties with the Rescue Parties. This was regarded as a retrograde step by many concerned in Civil Defence, and it proved to be correct in so far as Batley was concerned as the unity and comradeship of the members of the First Aid Parties was broken by their absorption into the Rescue Service at such an inopportune and late period in the War. This was not due in any way to the Rescue Services, as their Commanding Officer, Mr. Mossop, and all members of the Rescue Parties gave their utmost and best co-operation, but, in my opinion, the Rescue Service was itself somewhat upset by the necessity of re-organising its resources at a time when Victory was rapidly approaching.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the lessons of this War will not again be in vain, and that we will keep a Civil Defence Service of an appropriate peace-time nature in being, otherwise should another war occur we shall again find ourselves without trained personnel and suitable premises to act at once as a Civil Defence Service, and there is no guarantee that a future enemy will again allow us the opportunity to start a Civil Defence Service, at the outset of War, and will again delay his bombing tactics for a period of a year or until such time as we have conveniently had time to prepare. If the Germans had started to actively bomb this country at the outset of the War, the Civil Defence Services would have been in a sorry plight.

It is interesting to recall the gloomy forecasts made at the beginning of the War as to the likely ill effects which a War would have on the health of the people, and we should be profoundly thankful that the health of the people was maintained at such a high standard during the six years of War. Not only were there no major epidemics of infectious disease, but the maternal and infant mortality rate was maintained at a low level. It was thought that the war would be a "War of Nerves" and that many people would suffer nervous and even mental breakdowns, but this has not been the case.

The nutrition of the people particularly the children has been well maintained and there has been no evidence of malnutrition. This is the result of the Nation's rationing system which has been an example to other countries. It would appear, however, that during 1945 the prolonged rationing was beginning to have a certain effect probably due to a certain monotony in the diet. Many people were absent from work or carrying on with a tired feeling and found that they took longer to regain their strength.

It would seem unfortunate that after six years of war, people have been plunged into Post-War changes without a period of relaxation. The changes consequent on the new Education Act, and the new National Health Act, which is

at present under consideration by Parliament, and prospective changes in practically every section of the Nation's life has resulted in a feeling of uncertainty and weariness among large sections of the community which may possibly have a more adverse effect on the mental and physical health of the people than even the war itself. It seems obvious that man is incapable of finding a period of rest for himself, but must always be making changes, and as history has so often shown, these changes are not necessarily an advance but are frequently changes simply for the sake of making a change and giving a false idea of progress.

It is somewhat surprising that there is a decrease in the birth rate in 1945 as compared with 1944. There were 598 births in the Borough in 1945 as compared with 702 births in 1944. The Birth Rate of 16.6 for 1945 is, however, above that for England and Wales which is 16.1.

There is also an increase in the Death Rate, the figures being 529 deaths in 1945 and 517 in 1944. The Death Rate figure of 14.6 is higher than that for England and Wales which is 11.4. The Infant Mortality Rate continues to be low and is only 48.5.

There was only one maternal death in the Borough in 1945 giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of only 1.6.

During the year there were very few changes in staff, and it is hoped that in 1946 the permanent staff may be restored to full pre-war strength. It is particularly desirable that the number of Sanitary Inspectors may soon be restored to the full pre-war figure of five comprising a Senior Sanitary Inspector and four District Sanitary Inspectors.

It is most unfortunate that certain efficient members of the staff have to leave for the sole reason that they cannot obtain a house in Batley in spite of months of fruitless endeavours. It is possible, however, that this unfortunate situation may improve in the not too far distant future.

It is not an exaggeration to state that the chief concern of the Department since the end of the War must of necessity be Housing. Unfortunately the hope that Housing would receive immediate priority at the conclusion of the War and be treated in the same category as a Wartime emergency has not been fulfilled, and it is impossible not to feel that if the nation's new houses had been required for D Day they would all have been found. The Batley Council's programme of 100 permanent houses completed and ready for occupation by the end of the first year following the War has not been fulfilled, and we are still far from the figure of 2,000 permanent houses estimated as a minimum to meet Batley's housing needs. The provision of temporary houses, however, has somewhat relieved the situation and at the time of writing these are being completed and occupied in steadily increasing numbers. It is only fair to state that all those concerned with housing in Batley have tackled the problem with genuine concern and zeal, and any delay in the provision of houses will not be the result of any deficiency in local effort and enthusiasm.

As will be seen from the Report, the Department has given special consideration to an investigation of atmospheric pollution and a perusal of the findings detailed in the Report give interesting information. In this investigation invaluable aid has been given by the Head Master and Senior Science Master of the Batley Boys' Grammar School together with the Senior Boys in the Chemistry Department, and our best thanks are due to them for the painstaking manner in which they have performed the investigations.

Now that the War is over and it is expected that a full staff of District Sanitary Inspectors will be appointed, it will be necessary to resume routine Smoke investigations as there is no doubt that the amount of smoke from chimneys, both household and industrial, could be considerably diminished with proper co-operation from all concerned. There is no doubt that Smoke Abatement is going to be one of the major Public Health post-war concerns throughout the country, and that the general public are already beginning to appreciate that it is wrong that polluted air should be breathed when measures are now available for its diminution and prevention.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics have been well maintained and it is no longer a matter of great difficulty to persuade expectant mothers to attend an ante-natal clinic. It is pleasing that more women are taking advantage of the Post-Natal Clinics. For many years Post-Natal Clinics throughout the country have only had meagre attendances, but there is evidence that a change in attitude towards these Clinics is gradually taking place.

The Child Welfare Clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Wellington Street, Batley, and the Constitutional Club, Birstall, continue to be well supported. The Clinic on Friday afternoons which was started a few years ago in the Batley Centre in order to relieve the overcrowding at the Tuesday Clinic has now become so well supported that it can be regarded as permanent. It was not found possible to open a Clinic at Hanging Heaton owing to shortage of Health Visitors, but, fortunately, a Clinic has been commenced early in 1946, which has started well. Although no clinic was started at Hanging Heaton in 1945, a weekly distribution centre for the sale of cod liver oil and orange juice was established at the Parochial Hall.

I would like to mention the excellent Voluntary service which is given at the Child Welfare Clinics by the voluntary ladies. It would be impossible to carry on the clinics without their help, and they can be assured that their voluntary efforts are of great value to the mothers and children of the Borough.

The two War-time Nurseries at Mayville and Birstall were filled to capacity. It was a rule that all mothers leaving their children at the nurseries must be engaged directly or indirectly on work of national importance. It is most unfortunate that the Council decided to close the two nurseries early in 1946 as, owing to the nature of the industry in the town, it will always be necessary for some women to work, and accommodation will have to be found for their children. The argument that such children can go to Nursery Classes does not solve the problem, as Nursery Classes are only open during school hours, and for five days in the week, and,

further, they are closed during the school holidays which have already been increased in length as a result of the new Education Act. It is most unfortunate that the Government did not continue the 100% grant for a further two years until the new National Health Act comes into operation when the new Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities would have been able to ascertain the real need with regard to Nurseries in their areas.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic has continued to be well attended and it can now be safely stated that the large majority of parents in the Borough believe in immunisation and have their children immunised. There were only 13 cases of Diphtheria during 1945, as against 26 in the previous year. The type generally was mild and no death occurred.

There were only 26 cases of Tuberculosis in 1945, as against 30 in 1944. It is likely that there will be a marked diminution of Tuberculosis in Post-war years as this is a disease which tends to increase in wartime, and was already decreasing prior to the War.

Venereal Disease is still prevalent and 116 persons from the Batley area were known to be in attendance at Venereal Diseases Clinics in Dewsbury and Leeds. This also is a disease which increases in War, and with the present discovery of new potent drugs there is likely to be a marked diminution in the number of cases in the Post-war years.

The nurses were instructed to give special attention to verminous conditions during the year. There are still many verminous heads in the Borough and in so far as the school children are concerned, I do not think the measures introduced under the new Education Act are an improvement on those previously carried out in Batley.

Under the former Batley Education Authority, measures were strict with negligent parents and the new method of persuasion rather than prosecution is naturally not so effect-

ive as human nature is always impressed by a fear of unpleasant consequences resulting from neglect. New preparations containing D.D.T. are at present under trial and it is possible that they will be permanently adopted in treatment if results are an improvement on former preparations. In cases where the parents appear indifferent to the cleanliness of their child's hair, a special letter is now sent by me explaining the importance of avoiding verminous conditions. The Public Health Department's Disinfecting Station is used for the cleansing of the clothes of verminous persons.

There are fewer cases of Scabies coming to the Clinic for treatment, and, during the year, the special Scabies Clinic was given up owing to the small attendance. It is pleasing that this disease is on the decrease and no longer requires a special clinic for its treatment. The new Benzyl Benzoate Solution treatment has had marked results. In some cases the patients are sent to the Disinfecting Station where they are bathed and then treated with Benzyl Benzoate Solution. Their clothes at the same time are disinfected, and the Public Health Department collects their bed-sheets, etc., and these are also disinfected.

In my Annual Report for 1944, I drew attention to the condition of the public lavatories in Batley, and it is pleasing to report that a Sub-Committee has been formed to consider this matter, and has already made several important recommendations.

The Maternity Home has continued to be filled to capacity, the overflow being accommodated at Staincliffe County Hospital. During the War there have been remarkably few changes in the staff of the Maternity Home, and tribute should be given to the Matron who, during a time when changes in staff, both Nursing and Domestic in Hospitals and Institutions, has been the rule rather than the exception, has managed to keep her staff satisfied and efficient.

I take this opportunity of thanking members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their courtesy and encouragement.

This report has been written under more normal conditions and the Public Health services are rapidly recovering from any dislocation due to the war. At the time of writing a new National Health Act is being debated in Parliament and it is probable that the Annual Report for next year will anticipate many changes in the Health Services of the Nation.

WILLIAM J. FRAIN.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home and Superintendent of all the Corporation Medical Services.

W. J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B., (St. And.),
D.P.H. (St. And.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M.
and C.W. (part time)

Three temporary assistants.

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon

D. W. Currie, M.D., Ch.M. (Leeds),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.O.G.

Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and Hon.
Ophth. Surgeon Maternity Home (part
time)

Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
(Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

Ophthalmic Surgeon

John Benson, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds),
F.R.C.S.E. Resigned October, 1945.
Sydney K. Sledge, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopædic Surgeon (part time)

H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

(b) OTHERS.

School Dentist \$ A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.).
Resigned September, 1945.
do.. (Temporary) William Parlane, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

Public Analyst (part time) Fred W. M. Jaffè, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector Harold Hornby, F.R. San.I. [] ‡ lb

District Sanitary Inspectors {
*J. H Raynor [] ‡ lb
Re-commenced duty November, 1945.
W. P. Harrison [] ‡
Resigned March, 1945.
G. E. Bottomley [] ‡

Health Visitors and School Nurses {
K. Taylor, § || O
Resigned May, 1945.
M. Hartley, § || O
G. A. Bryant, § || O
Resigned September, 1945.
M. H. Smith, § || O
Commenced April, 1945.
F. G. Hornby, § || O
Resigned October, 1945.

Masseuse D. Luxton, c

Chief Clerk K. Lister

Clerks {
*L. Allatt, = ¶
o A. D. Foggo, +
§I. Wilson. =

Dental Attendant—Clerk	....	....	....	A. Gallagher,
Temporary Clerks	....	....	....	D. Wrigley. Resigned November, 1945.
				O. M. Illingworth =
				B. Parrington.
				J. Scott + Commenced Jan., 1945.
				J. Rowley. Commenced December, 1945.
Maternity Home	{	Matron	....	I. A. Walton, § ||
		Sister	....	A. Doughan, § ||
		Midwife	....	R. M. Meredith, ||
		Midwife	....	L. Toulson || Resigned October, 1945.
		Midwife	....	D. Sowerby, ||
		Assistant Nurse	....	P. Smith. Commenced May, 1945.
Municipal Midwives	{	....	....	C. Dransfield, § || Resigned Feb., 1945.
				E. A. Fearnside, § ||
				F. Kitson, ||
				D. J. Jackson, § ||
				M. H. Foy, || Commenced June, 1945.
" Mayville " Wartime Nursery 31.12.45.	{	Matron	....	E. Allen § ||
		Deputy Matron	....	D. Hirst, @ é
		Staff Nurse	....	E. M. Wetton, é
		Nursery Assistants	....	L. Mosley, æ
			....	A. Cockshaw, æ
			....	M. Spence, @
			....	M. Jewitt.
		Student Probationers	....	M. Wood,
			....	D. Bentley.
		Matron	....	C. M. Stewart, §
Birstall Wartime Nursery 31.12.45.	{	Deputy Matron	....	M. H. Lodge, @ é
		Staff Nurse	....	A. Thornes, §
		Nursery Assistants	....	S. M. Smith, æ
			....	M. Aveyard æ
		Student Probationers	....	D. Hornby
		Nursery Helper	....	A. M. Richardson.
			....	J. Hewitt.

*—Volunteered for Military Service, October, 1939.

§—Volunteered for Military Service, July, 1940.

o—"Called up" for Military Service, June, 1941.

[]—Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

†—Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

lb—Holds Certificate for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

@—Holds Child Care Reserve Course Certificate.

§—Holds Certificate for three years' general training, State Registered Nurse.

O—Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute approved by Ministry of Health.

||—Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

=—Holds Northern Universities' School Leaving Certificate.

¶—Holds Northern Universities' Matriculation Certificate.

ç—Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

+—Holds Senior Certificate of the College of Preceptors.

æ—Has had 2 years' experience in a Nursery in a private household.

é—Holds Diploma of the National Society of Children's Nurseries.

General Statistics, 1945.

Area of Batley in Acres	4,461
Number of Births (Males 315, Females 283)	598
Illegitimate Births (Males 19, Females 19)	38
Number of Still Births Registered	16
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 Registered	63.5
Number of Deaths, including Residents who died away from Batley (Males 235, Females 294)	529
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	48.5
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	1.7
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.24
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.19
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.16
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1.5
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	2.3
Cases of Infectious Disease notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	403
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	16
Cases of other forms Tuberculosis notified	10
Number of Inquests	43
Rateable Value	£192,138
Rate of 1d. in the £ produces	£757
Rainfall in inches	24.87
Number of Wet Days	123
Poor Law Relief Distributed (including Birstall Ward)	£9,430 13s. 0d.
Primary Vaccinations, exclusive of Smallpox Contacts	—
Exemption Certificates Granted	—

*Birstall figures are not included.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE
AREA.**

AREA.—4,461 acres.

RATEABLE VALUE £192,138
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE Estimated
£757.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—These have been described in
previous annual reports.

**Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1945 and Previous Years.**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate per 1000
10 years							
1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years							
1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years							
1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76	485	13.4
10 years							
1931-40	36,246	493	13.5	26	53	510	14.0
Year							
1940	38,740	524	13.5	30	57.3	609	15.7
1941	38,210	550	14.4	22	39.6	534	13.9
1942	37,101	630	17.02	27	42.9	454	12.3
1943	36,160	657	18.2	35	53.3	579	16.0
1944	36,250	702	19.4	30	42.7	517	14.3
1945	36,100	598	16.6	29	48.5	529	14.6

PROVISIONAL FIGURES 1945.

England & Wales	....	16.1	....	46	....	11.4
126 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London	....	19.1	....	54	....	13.5
148 Smaller Towns	....	19.2	....	43	....	12.3
LONDON	....	15.7	....	53	....	13.8

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	560	296	264	
Illegitimate	38	19	19	Birth Rate 16.6
Stillbirths	16	9	7	Rate per 1,000
				Total births 26.1
Deaths	529	235	294	Death Rate 14.6
				Rate per 1,000
Deaths from puerperal causes :—		Deaths	total births	
Puerperal sepsis	....	Nil	....	....
Other puerperal causes	....	1	....	1.6
Total	....	1	....	1.6

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	48.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	83
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 598 births in Batley during 1945. There were 16 still births registered in addition to the live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 3, midwives 565, and other persons 31 births, a total of 599 during 1945. Of these 11 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—Of the infant deaths eighteen were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year, 1945.

1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	19. Heart disease	155
Fevers	20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	21
2. Cerebro-Spinal fever	21. Bronchitis	36
3. Scarlet fever	22. Pneumonia	10
4. Whooping Cough	23. Other respiratory diseases	10
5. Diphtheria	24. Ulceration of the stomach or Duodenum	5
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	26. Appendicitis	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	27. Other digestive diseases	13
9. Influenza	28. Nephritis	26
10. Measles	29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	30. Other maternal causes	1
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	31. Premature births	10
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males)	32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	8
uterus (females)	33. Suicide	7
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	34. Road Traffic accidents	—
15. Cancer of breast	35. Other violent causes	15
16. Cancer of all other sites	36. All other causes	47
17. Diabetes		
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1—Detailed information as to the Health Services was given in the Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931. Existing conditions are summarised in this Annual Report.

(i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) (a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—There has been no change in the existing arrangements. Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.

Blood films, 46 ; Bloods for Widal Reaction, 2 ; Sputa for tubercle bacilli, 31 ; Swabs for *B. diphtheriæ*, 157 ; Urines and fæces for *B. typhosus*, 3 ; Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and Orgs. 5 ; Milk for bacteriological examination, 59 ; Milk for Tubercle Bacilli, 8 ; Waters for bacteriological examination, 131 ; Bio-chemical examinations, 12 ; Swabs for hæmolytic streptococci, 15 ; Urines for Friedman tests, 18 ; Miscellaneous specimens, 18 ; Total 505.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—These are adequate for the requirements of the district.

The Oakwell Joint Hospital Board provide an Ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease admitted to their hospital. The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board provide an ambulance for infectious cases admitted to that Hospital from the Soothill Ward.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**—The Batley Nursing Service functions in three wards of the Borough. The Soothill Ward is served by the Dewsbury Nursing Association and the Birstall Ward by the Birstall Nursing Association.

HOME HELPS.

In addition to the arrangements for general nursing in the homes of the people, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have instituted the provision of Home Helps where a mother is temporarily laid aside through child-birth.

No. of persons on Corporation's register at end of year,
5. 7 Patients took advantage of the scheme.

CHILD MINDERS.

During the year no application was received from persons desiring to become registered Child Minders. At the end of the year three women's names were on the register, but no children were being nursed under the scheme.

WARTIME NURSERIES.

The number of children on the registers of the two Nurseries on the 31st December, 1945, was :—

Mayville, 56. Birstall, 50.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

The Council decided to introduce a Scheme of "Domestic Helps" in accordance with the M/H Circular 179/44 for an experimental period of six months as from 1st April, 1946.

One woman was appointed, and several others interviewed but were found not suitable to be engaged as Domestic Helps.

One family obtained help under this Scheme during this period.

Owing to the poor response to the Domestic Help Scheme the Council recommended that the Scheme be abandoned, and the Ministry of Health notified accordingly.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante Natal Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Tuesday and Weekly Wednesday, 9-15 a.m.—12 noon. Weekly, Thursday, 2—5 p.m.	Batley Corporation Ditto
Post Natal Clinic	Wellington Street	Fortnightly Thursday 9-15 a.m.—12 noon	Ditto
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Friday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Ditto
Diphtheria Immuni- sation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Fortnightly Thursday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon	Ditto
Orthopaedic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly 3rd Thursday 9-30-10-30 a.m.	Ditto
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Monday & Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2—5 p.m.	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic Market Place, Batley	Daily 9 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic Market Place, Batley	When required,	Ditto
Scabies Clinic	Ditto	Thursday, 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Back Cambridge Street, Batley	Monday—Friday 9 a.m.—12 noon. 2—5 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.— 12 noon.	Ditto
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House, Batley	Thursday, 2—4 p.m. and 6—8 p.m.	West Riding County Council
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 6-30 p.m.	Ditto

(e) **HOSPITALS.**—There were no changes during the year in the hospital services, public or voluntary, whether within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area.

During 1945 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were :—

Dewsbury Infirmary—55 males and 49 females.

Leeds Infirmary—5 males and 7 females.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 1945, 546 individual patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and made 1,967 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

155 patients made 185 attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

No Patients attended.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1945.

CENTRE.	No. of mothers on Register	Expectant Mothers	Mothers with Infants		New admissions		Average attendance per mother
			Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	
WELLINGTON STREET							
TUESDAY	621	—	2,772	1,507	163	11	6.9
FRIDAY	711	—	2,662	1,850	99	4	6.3
BIRSTALL	506	—	1,817	1,816	101	13	7.2
TOTALS	1,838	—	7,251	5,173	363	28	6.8

RECORD OF INFANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED AT CENTRES DURING RECENT YEARS.

Yearly Average	New Cases Seen	ALL CASES.		Not wholly satisfactory
		Infants under 6 months.	Older Children	
1926-30	211	358	325	322
1931-35	245	465	539	238
1936-40	305	563	387	244
1941-44	269	389	353	534
Year.				
1944	338	410	415	576
1945	411	523	478	757

3. (ii) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Maternity Home administered by the Town Council has been previously described.

During 1945 there were 356 bookings ; 297 patients admitted ; 276 confinements, and 274 infants born, also 1 miscarriage and 1 abortion.

The Corporation decided that maternity patients who resided outside the Borough should not be admitted to the Maternity Home.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES DURING 1945.

		Names of Midwives.				Relief Midwives.				Total
		E. A. Fearnside	M. H. Foy.	D. J. Jackson.	F. Kitson.	A. M. Armitage.	A. Layland.	E. Sandford.	K. E. Wilson.	
Visits to Ante Natal cases		165	138	173	343	67	2	59	...	970
Cases attended.	As Midwife	42	31	50	54	27	12	7	...	223
	As Maternity Nurse.	2	...	4	5	...	2	...	...	13
No. of visits to patients following delivery.		623	640	803	819	479	252	163	4	3783

(iii) **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN** (apart from Poor Law) is not provided.

(iv) **HEALTH VISITORS.**

The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :

(a) To expectant mothers	First visits	50
	Total visits	141
(b) To children under 1 year of age	First visits	631
	Total visits	3,928
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	4,210

In addition to the foregoing, the Health Visitors have made visits to cases of :—

Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Still Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	227
								<hr/> 295

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurses, which were 1,465. The grand total, therefore of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1945 was 10,039.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 462
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 28

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 387
- (ii) Children over 1 year of age 1,776

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

- (a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 3

- (b) Number of children on the Register :—

- (i) At the end of the year 4
- (ii) Who died during the year None
- (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year None

- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—

- (i) Health Visitors 2
- (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors None
- (iii) Male None

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders sought under Section 67 of the Act of 1932.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

- (a) Number of persons who gave notice during the year 7
- (b) Number of Children in respect of whom notice was given during the year 6
- (c) Number of Children under supervision at the end of the year 15

(vi) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, ETC., CASES.**

Dental Defects :—

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients, 1945.

Patients	Number Treated	Number of Attendances	Anæsthetics Administered		Extractions		Other Operations	Patients Fitted with Dentures
			General	Local	Temporary	Permanent		
Adults	68	282	45	18	—	257	10	21
Children	9	9	—	9	19	—	—	—
Total	77	291	45	27	19	257	10	21

Aural Cases :—

No pre-school child was seen during 1945.

Visual Defects :—

The eyes of 22 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. The following errors of refraction, including Squint, were seen :—

Hypermetropia, 14 ; Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism, 4 ; and Squint, 4.

Amongst the errors of refraction 11 children suffering from Squint and 1 Ptosis of the eyelids were seen. Spectacles were prescribed in 8 cases but in 5 cases it was not found necessary to alter the spectacles previously prescribed and 9 children did not require spectacles.

Orthopædics :—

The Orthopædic Surgeon examined 22 (new) patients under school age and re-examined 37. There were 180 attendances at the Massage, &c. Clinic.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **WATER SUPPLY.**—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills. This water is excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, states :—

“Sewage Disposal.

The work during 1945 has been confined to maintenance and repair work.

Sewers.

Work has been commenced in laying down new sewers in connection with site preparation for Housing Estates.”

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley beck. It is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc. During heavy rain storms it occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. The latter has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years.

3. (i) **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1945.**

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).

Water-Closets.

The Borough—1944	....	....	....	....	....	11,009
Additional ; to existing buildings	....	....	....	....	....	7
Additional ; to new buildings	....	....	....	....	....	2
Additional ; by conversions	....	....	....	....	....	1
					—————	11,019
Less number abolished. (Slum clearance, etc.)						2
Total—1945	....	....	....	....	....	11,017

Trough Closets.

The Borough—1944	....	....	....	....	....	168
Less number abolished	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total—1945	....	....	....	....	....	166

Slop Water Closets.

The Borough—1944	....	....	....	....	....	21
Total—1945	....	....	....	....	....	21

Pail Closets.

The Borough—1944	....	....	....	....	....	21
Total—1945	....	....	....	....	....	21

Privy Closets.

The Borough—1944 (129 structures)	....	229
Less number abolished or converted to W.C.'s	....	6
Total—1945 (127 structures)	....	223
Total—1945 Closets of all types	....	11.448

The remarks concerning privies and trough closets made on page 46 of the Annual Report for 1937 still apply.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING.—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).**

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during 1945 were similar to those in force during the previous year, that is, collection by private contract, and disposal by direct labour.

Particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1945 are as follows :—

Contract No.	Ward	Estimated No. of houses and premises.	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual Costs
				Com- mence- ment.	Termin- ation	
1.	West	2,550	1,687	17/7/45	16/7/46	£1,020
2.	Soothill	1,342	877	12/7/43	11/7/46	£541
3.	North	3,270	2,227	3/1/44	2/1/47	£1,151
4.	East	3,013	2,025	1/7/43	30/6/46	£888
5.	Birstall	2,322	1,552	1/1/44	31/12/46	£1,148
	Totals	12,497	8,368	—	—	£4,748

The estimated total amount of refuse dealt with during the year was 8,368 tons. This was disposed of as follows :—

									Tons
Controlled Tip—Soothill Wood Colliery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,589
Controlled Tip—Nab Lane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,779
									<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,368

Note.—The foregoing estimated tonnages will no doubt have been reduced by such temporary war-time features as salvage and fuel economy.

The staff and forms of transport engaged upon collection and disposal were respectively :—

Collection :—

By Private Contract :

Mechanical vehicles	5
Men (including drivers)	14

Disposal :

By Direct Labour :

Tipmen	5
--------	---

Salvage :—

The quantities and values of materials salvaged during 1945, are as follows :—

By the Refuse Collection and Disposal Services :—

					Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	....	....	....	....	183	8	3	1,170	15	10
Waste Food	....	....	....	....	205	4	1	308	1	0
Old Tins	....	....	....	....	18	1	0	30	1	6
Bones	....	....	....	....		16	0	4	0	6
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	12	13	3	37	13	2
Totals	....	....	....	....	420	3	3	1,550	12	0

Waste paper salvaged by

Private enterprise	7	12	3	44	18	0
--------------------	------	------	------	------	---	----	---	----	----	---

Steel, iron, copper and lead,
etc., salvaged by Corpora-
tion Departments other than

Public Health	....	....	....	....	32	9	2	126	0	7
Total Salvage, 1945	....	....	....	....	460	6	0	1,721	10	7

(iii) **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**
WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT : YEAR 1945.

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 4,830.

				Primary	Re-
				Inspection.	Inspections.
				Day.	Day.
	Details				
Housing	Consolidated	Regs.		6	110
Re Sanitary Defects	....	....		680	1,318
Infectious Diseases	....	....		53	1
Verminous and dirty houses	....			28	51
„	houses fumigated			16	6
Overcrowding	....	....		85	34
Factories	....	....		13	17
Re Shops Acts	....	....		8	—
Bakehouses	....	....		30	—
Drains inspected	....	....		34	14
Drains tested	....	....		35	4
Offensive Trades	....	....		2	6
Stables	....	....		2	2
Swine, fowls & other animals				5	1
Tips, etc.	....	....		30	13
Sewers, etc.	....	....		8	9
Rat infested premises	....			24	71
Miscellaneous visits	....	....		1596	4
Slaughter houses	....	....		46	—
Meat Shops	....	....		2	—
Provision & other food shops				64	—
Fried fish and chip shops	....			46	—
Ice Cream Premises	....	....		20	—
Dairies and milk shops	....	....		67	—
Cowsheds	....	....		27	—
Markets	....	....		42	—
Samples :—					
Milk—Chemical exams.	....			86	—
„ —bact. exams	....	....		63	—
Ice Cream	....	....		5	—
Miscellaneous foods—					
chemical exams.				33	—
Rag Flock—chemical exams.				7	—
Swimming bath water—					
chem. and/or bact. exams.				4	—
Other Waters	....	....		2	—
Totals	....	....		3169	1661

Informal Notices served	....	....	....	....	512
Informal Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	369
Statutory Notices served	....	....	....	....	20
Statutory Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	25
Number of complaints received and entered in complaint book	....	....	....	....	45

(iv) **SHOPS and OFFICES.**

No action was taken during the year under review. The number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the larger neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) **CAMPING SITES.**

During 1945 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were, however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and an exempted encampment in connection with a travelling fair, which were kept under observation.

(vi) **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

The general position in relation to smoke abatement was stated at length in the Annual Reports for 1928 to 1934 ; and also on pages 44 to 46 of the Annual Report for 1936.

Comments were also made on pages 22 and 23 of the Annual Report for 1945, and these equally apply at the present time.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

About a year ago the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research requested the Corporation to co-operate with them in investigating the extent of atmospheric pollution in Batley, and indicated certain methods by which the work could be carried on so as to secure uniformity between town and town.

As the Public Health Department had not the necessary staff or laboratory facilities, the Headmaster of the Grammar School was approached and as a result, Mr. Coles, Chemistry Master, and the Senior Boys, kindly undertook the carrying out of observations and the necessary analytical work. This was a most useful contribution, enabling the Department not only to take part in a worthy national effort, but also furnishing much valuable local information.

Since the effort has been in progress only a short time and that results concerning deposited solid matter are for various reasons subject to wide fluctuation, the scope of the figures is so far too limited to admit of general conclusions, yet it is interesting to learn that in a low lying area wherein houses and mill chimneys are congested, sootfall can in an extreme case rise as high as 1,200 tons per square mile per annum, and fall so low as 7 tons per square mile per annum on upland sites containing only few buildings.

Sulphur, the form of acid pollution which rots clothing, curtains and other textiles, and does incalculable damage to buildings and vegetation appears, as anticipated, to have increased progressively from June and July, when domestic coal consumption was at its lowest to November and December, when consumption was at its highest, the intensity of winter pollution being roughly three times what it was in summer. As also would be expected, the intensity of sulphur pollution round the Town Hall was appreciably higher than in the more elevated and less congested areas of the Town.

That is about as much as one can say on the figures so far available during the short time the investigation has been in progress, but, as the evidence is built up, the need for cleaning up the local atmosphere will, no doubt, be so well demonstrated as to secure public support for any measures which are needed. In other words, there will be no cure for smoke pollution until present apathy gives way to a true realisation by the public of the facts, and it is here where the work of Mr. Coles and the Senior Boys is most valuable, for in educating the public, they are also enlightening the local

authority, who have a special interest in the matter, and incidentally, gaining for themselves some knowledge about an interesting but long neglected subject. The benefits are therefore mutual.

The Public Health Department are greatly indebted to the Grammar School for this valuable work so promisingly begun, and trust it may bear such fruit as the quality of the effort merits.

Deposited Solid Matter.

Observation Points.	Deposited Solid Matter. Tons per sq. mile per Annum.		
	March, 1945.	March, 1945.	Oct. 1945.
1. Town Hall	51	176	190
2. Cross Bank	293	937	102
3. Carlinghow	51	110	—
4. Bath Street	73	102	58
5. Soothill	66	—	88
6. Lees House Farm	81	59	22
7. Hanging Heaton	176	51	36
8. Carlton Grange	183	73	—
9. Mount Pleasant	95	359	—
10. Healey	95	110	—
11. Carlinghow Lane	44	29	—
12. Wilton Park Estate	59	59	—
13. Upper Batley Lane	15	29	—
14. Upper Batley	22	51	—
15. Scotchman Lane	29	—	—
16. Howden Clough	59	81	7
17. Birstall Station	37	168	7
18. Birstall (Bradford Rd)	132	1200	292
Average for Borough	87	225	89

Sulphur.

Station	Weight of SO ₃ collected—mg/100 sq. cm/day						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Post Office. Centre of Town	1 90	1.52	1.55	2.14	2.69	3.33	4.13
2. Garden in Carlinghow Lane	0.83	0.98	1.04	1 27	1.71	2.53	2.98
3. Batley Boys' Grammar School	Spoilt	1.32	1 15	1 77	2.67	2.89	3.83

(vii) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There is one public baths in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public baths were given on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1945 was 83,577 of which 55,926 were the general public, 1,386 troops, and 26,265 scholars.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths :—

During October four samples of water were taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological and chemical examinations. These consisted of two inlet samples and two outlet samples.

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations :—

(a) **Bacteriological Examinations :**

All the samples were satisfactory in that Presumptive B. Coli was in each case—None in 100 Ml. of water.

(b) **Chemical Examinations :**

- (i) pH. Value- : As compared with the Min. of Health Standard of pH. 7.6-8, the value of all the samples was pH. 6.6.
- (ii) Free Chlorine : As compared with the Min. of Health Standard of 0.2 - 0.5 parts of free chlorine in one million parts of water, all the samples contained 0.2 parts per million.

Considered as a whole the foregoing results were satisfactory.

(viii) **Eradication of bed bugs.**

The number of council houses found to be infested was 16 and other houses 17.

9 council houses were disinfested with H.C.N. by a specialist firm, and 8 council houses and 1 privately owned house were disinfested by sulphur dioxide and contact insecticide. The remaining houses were dealt with by notices served upon tenants by whom means of cleansing were carried out, but of varying degrees of efficiency.

Details of the methods employed locally in disinfesting houses were given on pages 34 to 36 of the Annual Report for 1938.

4. SCHOOLS.

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains. Action taken in respect of infectious diseases amongst school children has been on the lines of the Memo on Closure of, and Exclusion from, School, 1927.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of visits made during the year was 60, and the defects found and remedied were as follows :—

Particulars	No. of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences—		
Insufficient	1	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	4	4
Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil
Other offences	3	2
Totals	8	6

HOUSING.

GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE BOROUGH.

The position was described on pages 31 to 33 of the Annual Report for 1939, and the remarks made therein apply with equal force to-day.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, has supplied the following information :—

"Year 1945. HOUSING.

No. of Subsidy houses erected by Corporation	Nil.
No. of Subsidy houses erected by Private enterprise	Nil
Non Subsidy houses completed by Corporation	Nil
Non Subsidy houses completed by Private enterprise	Nil"

**DEMOLITION ORDERS, CLOSING ORDERS, and
UNDERTAKINGS : HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

Certain particulars were given in previous Annual Reports from the year 1926 onwards. To these the following must be added to shew the position on 31st December, 1945 :—

Ref. No	Situation (2)	Date of Official Repn. (3)	Date of Closing Order (4)	Date of Dem. Order (5)	Remarks (6)
1	32, Hume Street	21-2-45	—	6-6-45	Demolished
2	49, Lower Cross St., Birstall	16-5-45	18-7-45	—	Vacated
3	70, Leeds Rd, Birstall	18-7-45	—	—	Undertaking to render fit accepted
	72, " "	"	—	—	
	74, " "	"	—	—	
	76, " "	"	—	—	

Post War Housing.

Certain particulars as to overcrowding and the serious urgency of the position were given on pages 26 and 27 of the Annual Report for 1945 and these apply with equal force at the present time.

Hostilities had not by the end of the year been sufficiently long concluded for any new houses to be completed, but a start had been made, plans were going forward, and it was obvious that this was to be the last of the depressing years during which no new houses were built against an increasing degree of overcrowding.

It is very pleasing to record that, so far as the Town Council could do so, they pursued the problem with due enthusiasm, but as it was so intimately connected with the complication of a world changing over from war to peace, progress could be no other than painful and slow. Yet few as they may be in comparison with the demand, the new houses will certainly appear in 1946, and one looks forward with confident hope that the first trickle will without undue delay become such a flood of new building as will end overcrowding and create the opportunity of dealing with unfit houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, by Mr. Hornby.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**—The action taken with regard to milk was as follows :—

- (1) Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provision of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
 - (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
 - (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
- (1) **Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**

The number of dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year under review was 28.

The total number of inspections of cowsheds was 27. As regards dairies and milk-shops, 67 inspections were made and improvements carried out in one instance. One unregistered dairy farmer was prosecuted and fined for the illegal occupation of unregistered premises as a cowshed and dairy.

(2) **The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.**

The total number of samples examined for the department at County Laboratory, Wakefield, was 82, of which 66 were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 16 by other Officers. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

T.T. Milk : 2 samples were examined and satisfied the methylene blue test.

Accredited Milk : Of 5 samples examined, 2 satisfied the methylene blue test, and 3 did not satisfy the test.

Pasteurised Milk : Of 37 samples examined, 9 satisfied and 3 did not satisfy the methylene blue test, 14 satisfied and 4 did not satisfy the phosphatase test, and 4 satisfied and 3 did not satisfy the plate count test.

Ordinary (ungraded) Milk : Of 38 samples examined 28 satisfied the methylene blue test and 10 did not satisfy the test. A further classification shows that of 5 samples of raw milk delivered for pasteurisation, 4 satisfied the methylene blue test and 1 did not satisfy the test.

General Remarks : Summarising the foregoing results 28% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory, as against 32% for the previous year. Though some slight improvement has taken place the results indicate a continued need for the bacteriological control of

the public milk supply. The action taken by the Department as and when satisfactory reports came to hand was described on page 60 of the Annual Report for 1938.

(3) **The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.**

The numbers of licences in force during 1944 were as follows :—

(a) **Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

Producers Licences granted by the			
West Riding County Council	....		2
Dealers' Retailing Licences	....	....	4
Supplementary Licences	....	....	2

(b) **Pasteurised Milk.**

Pasteurisers' Licences	....	....	....	1
Dealers' Retailing Licences	....	....	....	1
Supplementary Licences	....	....	....	3

(c) **Accredited Milk.**

Producers' Licences granted by the			
West Riding County Council	....		4

(b) **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**

(By Mr. H. Hornby).

During 1945, 46 visits were made to slaughterhouses ; 2 visits to meat shops ; 42 visits to the market ; and 64 visits to provision and other food stores.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 75, all being cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Over 1½ tons of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for human food.

Following the institution early in 1940 of the existing system of centralised slaughtering, all slaughtering ceased in local private slaughter houses, except for an occasional cottager's pig slaughtered on licence granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Details of Food Condemned, 1945.

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Pork	41	0	Butter	4	0
Bacon	59	0	Beans	151	12
Chopped Pork	3	12	Carrots	368	10
Pork Sausage Meat	20	0	Peas	72	6
Pork Luncheon Meat	44	12	Shredded Beetroot	4	0
Corned Pork	6	0	Carrots and Celery	3	0
Chopped Ham	11	4	Spinach	1	14
Ham Loaf	24	0	Beetroot		12
Beef Loaf	9	0	Pickles	1	8
Cooked Minced Beef	45	0	Semolina	28	0
Brawn	5	8	Prunes	6	0
Luncheon Meat		12	Raisins	9	0
Pressed Brisket Beef	4	0	Barley	10	0
Ox Tongue	6	0	Macaroni	61	0
Stewed Steak	17	0	Lentils	5	0
Corned Beef	282	0	Dates	469	0
Meat Galantine	3	0	Peanuts	94	0
Corned Mutton	18	0	Grapefruit Pulp	162	0
Cooked Minced Mutton	30	0	Cocoa	30	0
Suet	28	0	Orange Juice	40	0
Irish Stew	4	0	Jam	15	8
Meat and Vegetables	108	8	Marmalade	7	0
Soup	24	0	Lemon Cheese	2	0
Soup Powder	24	8	Yeast Extract		1½
Bisto		11	Salt	2	0
Pilchards	370	2	Flour	420	0
Mackerel	35	10	Soya Flour	9	0
Crayfish	12	8	Sugar	48	0
Salmon	26	6	Tea, Sugar & Milk Powder	38	0
Sardines	13	7	Eggs (Imported)—345.		
Herrings	10	9			
Fish (Fresh)	287	8			
Evaporated Milk	23	7½			
Condensed Milk	16	14			
			Total—1 ton, 12 cwt., 3 qrs., 11 lbs.		
			3,679 0		

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.****Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.**

(This section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—
Mr. .H Hornby).

During the year under review, 119 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods and drugs, as detailed in the appended Table I, were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 108 samples to be genuine, and 11 adulterated. This gives an adulteration figure of 9.24% as compared with 4.95% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated are given in Table II.

A further comparison shows that of the 86 milk samples analysed 8 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 9.30% as compared with 3.53% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.72% as compared with 3.61% for the previous year.

TABLE I.
Particulars of Foods and Drugs and Results of Analysis.

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adul- terated	Doubtful	Total
Milk	86	—	78	8	—	86
Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	—	4
Black Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	1
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ginger Wine con. flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	1
Saccharine Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Gelatine	—	1	—	1	—	1
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	1
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sweetening Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	1
Yeast Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	1
Concentrated Almond Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	1
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	1
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	1
Margarine	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	1
Apple & Blackberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	1
Table Dessert	—	1	1	—	—	1
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	1
Oats	—	1	1	—	—	1
Macaroni	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	—	1
Machine skimmed Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—	—	1
Table Salt	—	1	1	—	—	1
Rubbed Parsley	—	1	—	1	—	1
Mustard	—	1	—	1	—	1
Totals	86	33	108	11	—	119

TABLE II.

**Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported
by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.**

Spl. No.	Nature of sample and results of analysis.		Remarks.
202	Milk—Fat	2.64%	Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	8.66%	
206	Milk—Fat	2.96%	Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	8.50%	
239	Milk—Fat	2.88%	Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	8.76%	
352	Milk—Fat	4.33%	Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	7.97%	
376	Milk—Fat	3.28%	Retailer prosecuted— Case dismissed.
	Solids not fat	7.62%	
378	Milk—Fat	2.75%	Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	8.71%	
384	Milk—Fat	2.54%	Producer prosecuted—Fined.
	Solids not fat	5.96%	
385	Milk—Fat	2.42%	Producer prosecuted—Fined.
	Solids not fat	6.06%	
396	Ground Gelatine : Solution opaque & dirty yellow ; con- sidered to be powdered glue.		Vendor cautioned.
418	Rubbed Parsley : Contained 11.9% Sand and siliceous matter.		Vendor cautioned.
419	Mustard : Contained only 0.29% mustard oil.		Vendor cautioned.

TABLE III.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	6	3.55	8.57
February	10	3.65	8.57
March	6	3.47	8.47
April	6	3.42	8.59
May	6	3.77	8.76
June	5	3.35	8.68
July	8	3.86	8.57
August	—	—	—
September	18	4.07	8.63
October	6	3.91	8.61
November	15	3.54	8.30
December	—	—	—
Average for the year 1945		3.72	8.55
Average for the year 1944		3.61	8.69
Average for the year 1943		3.65	8.61
Average for the year 1942		3.61	8.59
Average for the year 1941		3.72	8.63
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

As a considerable amount of rag flock is manufactured in the Borough, the results of examinations of 7 samples taken during 1945 are given in the following table :—

Sample No.	Date Taken	Amount of Chlorine in form of Soluble Chlorides	Remarks
301	14-2-45	102 parts per 100,000	Unsatisfactory
302	„	174 „ „ „	„
303	„	136 „ „ „	„
304	13-6-45	373 „ „ „	„
305	„	84 „ „ „	„
306	„	13 „ „ „	Satisfactory
307	„	10 „ „ „	„

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1945.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.											Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
		Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4 5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years			65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	34	—	1	—	—	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Diphtheria	13	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	5	—	—	—	13	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	4	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	59	4	7	6	11	19	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	10
Measles	247	18	32	29	44	56	66	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases generally notifiable:															—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	377	26	41	36	57	76	101	15	4	6	5	6	4	47	11

2. **SMALLPOX**—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—34 cases were notified during the year, as against 88 the previous year. The type generally was mild. No death occurred.

DIPHTHERIA—13 cases were notified during the year as against 26 the previous year. No death occurred.

The following persons were immunised against Diphtheria :—

208 Children under school age.

34 School children.

This brings the total number of attendances from January 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated to December, 1945, to 13,109.

The prophylactic used was T.A.F.—3 injections of 1 c.c.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**).—No case was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—No patient was notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia during the year. There were 5 cases during the previous year.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).—18 cases were notified during the year compared with 22 cases during the previous year. 7 were removed to hospital for treatment. There were 10 deaths from pneumonia (all forms).

MEASLES.—There were 247 cases notified during the year. No death occurred.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There were 59 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year. One death occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 6 cases notified compared with 15 during the previous year. No cases were removed to hospital. There was no death.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.—No notification was received. There was no death.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1945.

Year	CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	Hospital				
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.—No case was notified to the Public Health Department during the year.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—No notification was received.

INFLUENZA.—No death was certified to be the result of influenza.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

become known to the department principally through the agency of Teachers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, School Attendance Officers, Parents, etc.

The average weekly number of scholars excluded either as patients or contacts during the year for notifiable or non-notifiable diseases was :—

Diphtheria	....	....	0.8	Mumps	....	....	3.1
Scarlet Fever	....	....	3.4	Impetigo	....	....	10.0
Measles	....	....	6.1	Scabies and Itch	....	....	9.2
Whooping Cough	....	....	2.3	Verminous Conditions	....	....	23.6
Chickenpox	....	....	0.8	Ringworm	....	....	4.1

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken or called for during 1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken or called for during 1945.

4. TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1945.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	—
15	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
25	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	4	5	5	4	3	1	1

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shown in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1945.

Death before notification....	134	Death 6 months after	....	17
Death 1 month, or under		Death 7 months after	....	18
after notification	189	Death 8 months after	....	12
Death 2 months after	.... 60	Death 9 months after	....	7
Death 3 months after	.... 40	Death 10 months after	....	6
Death 4 months after	.... 20	Death 11 months after	....	10
Death 5 months after	.... 19	Deaths 12 months and over	194	

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1945 was 2 to 9 or 22.2 per cent.

It has not been necessary to take any action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify Tuberculosis.

Housing conditions of patients notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 26 years 1919 to 1945, were as follows :—

Years	Notifica- tions		Type of House		Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Living Rooms				Bedrooms				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients						
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed	
1919 to 1945 (inclusive)	502	414	381	200	307	8	109	193	181	156	92	61	36	52	108	167	294	213	118	61	35	277	396	180	33	261	630	478	413
Year 1945	12	4	9	1	6	...	3	6	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	9	7	...	...	...	2	9	4	...	6	10	9	7

(Accommodation of one Patient—1 Room only).

